

LEMBERG IN CHAOS AS RUSSIANS TAKE GALICIAN CAPITAL

Austrians, Civil and Military, in Pell-mell Panic, Offer Scant Resistance. People's Pathetic Plight.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.

A graphic story of the fall of Lemberg, Galicia, and the scenes attending the Russian occupation of the city, has just been given to me by an Englishman who has arrived here after witnessing these historic events.

"I am an engineer," said he, "and with a friend of the same calling had business in Lemberg. We were not molested in any way until about a week before the arrival of the Russians, when we were suddenly sent for by the Austrian police, placed under arrest and conveyed to prison. Simultaneously all our money was confiscated.

"We were kept in cells for four or five days, during which time absolutely no food was given us. Fortunately we received a small portion of drinking water each day or the 'hunger strike' would have been as complete as any undergone by suffragettes in the London jails. On the fourth or fifth day we were released, but we were both so weak from lack of food that we could hardly stand.

"Just about the time we were released word was received that the Russians were advancing upon the city, and panic broke out. The entire Austrian administration fled precipitately.

"On the third day a Russian aeroplane made its appearance over the city watching for the Austrians' departure. The Austrians fired upon the aeroplane, but it returned apparently uninjured to the Russian lines.

"Then the invaders made some show of opening a bombardment. I should say it was only a feint; at any rate, no shells seemed to fall in the city. Surely the Russian gunners were not such bad marksmen as all that.

"The noise of the Russian artillery was terrific, and it scared the already panic-stricken townspeople almost into hysterics. Thirty-five thousand persons, some of them residents of Lemberg, and others refugees from the surrounding country, bolted helter-skelter. The large Jewish population of Lemberg was particularly frightened, as the Austrians had systematically circulated stories that the Russians would massacre the Jews.

"Families carrying a few of their most valuable possessions fled pell-mell along the road. Some had the advantage of horse carts, and a few had automobiles. Weeping children, surrounded by their fearful mothers, rushed about wild-eyed with fear. Aged men and women, too old for hasty flight, were jostled by the younger refugees in the freight-filled mob.

"Banks were made their escape with all the money belonging to other people, and even the savings boxes of the poor were broken open and the money taken.

"Nobody was allowed to leave by train for Vienna unless he or she could deposit at the railway station the sum of 5000 kronen, which was to be returned when the depositor reached the capital.

"The reason advanced for this decision upon the part of the authorities was that the money was required as security for the ability of the invading traveler to meet the enormously increased cost of living in Vienna. Those seeking to go to Budapest were compelled to deposit 1000 kronen. The cost of living there did not seem to be so high.

"PITIFUL STREET SIGHTS.
"There were pitiful sights in the streets, notably the spectacle of Austrian soldiers, with wounded bodies, hatless, shoeless, and in rags, begging a crust of bread.

"Numbers of them belonging to the Slavonic race got into civilian clothing and were to be seen carrying their uniforms under their arms in bundles. They said they were going to burn them.

"The utter disorganization of the Austrian military administration and the state of chaos into which the Austrian war commissariat degenerated are beneath criticism. The Austrian army itself proved to be disorganized and an unwilling mass of men that fell apart in the face of danger. Many of them were only too glad to throw down their arms and surrender. When taken prisoner they fraternized like brothers with the Russians.

"The Russian army entered Lemberg in splendid condition. It was attended by an enormous provision train, with every requisite in abundance. The inhabitants, especially the Ruthenian Slavs, met the Russian soldiers with demonstrations of delight. The Russian officers were welcomed with flowers and men and women kissed their hands.

"Exemplary order was immediately established by the Russians, soldiers being used for police duty. The Russian commander visited the City Hall and declared that he wished to co-operate with the local authorities. This system proved so efficacious that the Chief Deputy went to the Russian commander and thanked him.

"We ourselves were well treated by the Russians, who lent us money and enabled us to travel to this city. We made the journey free of all expense, first class, with a party of Russian officers. We were told that we would not be expected to pay for anything, and the Russians were offended when we tried."

**100,000 ENGLISH HOMES
OPENED TO BELGIANS**
Hospitable Offers to Refugees Far Exceed Necessity.
LONDON, Sept. 30.—So many offers have been received from hospitable English families who want to shelter Belgian refugees that the Relief Committee today had to send out circular letters stating that no further offers could be considered.

Lord Gladstone, former Governor General of South Africa, who is the leader in the relief work, stated today that 100,000 English families so far have offered to provide homes for the refugees. Six thousand Belgians already have been placed in private homes, while about 400 more are in depots awaiting distribution. About 5000 others are scattered in rooming and boarding houses, the English Government having guaranteed their keep.

There are 12 committees in London working for the relief of the Belgians. Other committees are being formed throughout the island. Nearly 100 tons of clothing and other supplies have been donated for the use of the refugees.



FRENCH CAVALRY CROSSING PONTON BRIDGE ERECTED BY FRENCH ENGINEERS

TURPINTE COULD DESTROY NATIONS, EDITOR BELIEVES

Deadly Gas-filled Shells Will Not Be Used Until Germans Storm Paris, He Thinks.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Whether the French are really using turpentine, the newest war terror reported to be in possession of England's ally, is a matter of great speculation in England. This new explosive, which has aroused the greatest discussion throughout the world, is declared to be so deadly in its effect that all life is exterminated within a radius of 400 yards of one of the exploding shells.

The new explosive, invented two years ago by M. Turpin, the 'parent' inventor of melinite and lyddite, is undoubtedly the most terrific and most widely death-dealing high-power explosive ever known. So lethal in its effect is the new shell on explosion that should its use become widespread whole armies, indeed entire nations, would be completely exterminated in the course of a few weeks. For this reason its use is probably prohibited by articles of war, by the international Hague convention, though M. Turpin himself boldly claims this is not the case.

After telling of M. Turpin's dislike of the French War Office and his grievance following the Government's acceptance of melinite and lyddite, the informant of the Express tells how Turpin set to work upon a new explosive, which he endeavored to perfect, so that, as compared to it, melinite and lyddite would be practically useless. He worked for years, had a gun made himself, the parts being constructed at different points and then assembled, and directed the making of the shells.

The merest chance enabled me to witness one of the early trials of the new explosive," the writer continues. "On a stretch of sand 500 yards from high-water mark a telescope of a small shell, had been erected, about 400 yards square, and raised off with wooden hurdles. In this space were a dozen sheep and a couple of aged and worn-out horses.

"One of the horses was contentedly munching away at some hay and the other was rubbing himself against one of the hurdles, while the sheep were huddled together in one corner.

"This was what I saw through my glasses when from a ridge some 200 yards away there came a sharp, loud thud and the shrieking noise of a small shell, just as though somebody had taken a piece of silk and rapidly torn it in two.

"There was an explosion in the open space. In the middle of the improvised sheep-pen. The sheep were still huddled in the corner, one of the old horses was apparently leaning up against the railing. The one that had been munching hay lay on his side.

"When ten minutes later I reached the pen the sheep looked for all the world as if they had been petrified. They were mostly standing up, one against the other.

"Three or four were lying down, but all were dead, with their eyes open and legs hanging. It was absolutely ghastly. Yet all of the animals, only the old horse that had been munching hay, was hit by a fragment of shell. The other horse was half falling, half leaning against the fence, his forelegs stretched out forward, his hind feet doubled up on the sand beneath him. Both had been killed instantly.

"There was a faint odor in the air, which I can only describe as that given off by methylated spirit, yet mixed with a pungent smell of method. Later the experiments were repeated on a much larger scale at the French permanent camp of Chalons and Mailly.

"For special reasons which it would be unfair for me to divulge at the present moment, I am strongly of the opinion that these shells have not been used to any extent by the French armies in the field. Probably an actual test under battle conditions has been made once or twice, but no more.

"That this terrible explosive will, however, be used in case of such an eventuality as an attempt to take Paris by storm, I have no doubt. But I am convinced, despite the thousands of bombs now prepared and the special apparatus that are being cast, this explosive, a single 56-pound shell of which is able to kill—so to speak—'petrify' every living thing in a space of 400 square yards, will not be used unless under very desperate circumstances, and only with the full consent of France's allies."

EMDEN EXPECTS CAPTURE

But Kaiser's Nephew Says Raider Will "Make a Run."

LONDON, Sept. 30.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Colombo today stated that a nephew of Kaiser Wilhelm on board the German cruiser Emden told the captain of a captured ship that he expected the Emden would be captured.

"But we'll make a run for it," he added confidently.

MINOR TERRORS OF WAR; ITS COMEDY AND PATHOS

A distinguished prisoner in Hungary is a Russian general, Eugene Masthoff. General Masthoff still looks quite defiant, although he has grown a shade more modest since he was taken prisoner. When brought into the prison camp, he asked, through an interpreter, for the commandant. Colonel Alfred von Obauer complied with the request, and, with the courtesy characteristic of officers, presented himself to the Russian general. The caged Russian lion was listless enough to remain seated. Colonel Obauer then commanded, in a firm but quiet tone: "Attention!" whereupon the general found it advisable to show, by rising stiffly to his height, that he took the lesson in military discipline.

A correspondent of a Vienna paper thus describes a war-prison scene in Hungary, between Estergom (Gren) and Kenyermez.

"You find there next to Frenchmen, with their well-cared-for complexions, Russian officers, with effeminate features and red-faced, weather-beaten Serbian officers. Beside flaxen-haired Cossacks there are four fellows with coal black heads—negroes from the coal mines of Cardiff, who were seized on British merchant ships. Serbian gypsies from Shabatz complete the picture. In the centre of the circle there is a grindstone, on which a Cossack dutifully and humbly sharpens, for one of our infantry soldiers, a bayonet, which is to do service against the northern foe. All around are grouped Serbians and Montenegrins, who look on, with ill-concealed anger, while their hoped-for deliverer serves the son of the Puszta. Now there approaches the group an elegant figure—Captain Geony, of the Royal Yeomanry, whom England's declaration of war surprised in Hungary and who now waits in vain for the British Consul, who is to liberate him. Monsieur G. Rainal, the former Trieste artist of Bonache's variety show, now French lieutenant of the reserves, performs a trick on a chair with three legs.

An instance of how anxious Irish soldiers are to go to the front was witnessed recently at Chelsea Barracks, where the Irish Guards were quartered. Late one evening some one started the rumor that the Irish Guards were to be transferred to one of the army depots. That evening was one of the wildest known at Chelsea Barracks. Then came the announcement that the rumor was true.

Immediately the Irish Guards set to the cry, "We want to go to the front. Our place is in France. We won't go to any depots." For more than an hour the yelling kept up. Then the officer made speeches telling the men to be patient that they soon would be off for the scene of fighting. Even after these promises a force of mounted police was established about the barracks to insure peace and quiet.

Corporal J. Bailey in a letter home ex-

RUSSIANS BY NIGHT SCALE CARPATHIANS' SNOW-CLAD HEIGHTS

Narrow Roads and Steep Defiles Impede Passage. Likened to Napoleon's Crossing of Alps.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.

Napoleon's feat in crossing the Alps may be duplicated by the Russians.

One of the outstanding features of the war has been the passage of the Carpathian Mountains by the Russian army which is invading Hungary.

Details were received here today. Some of the passes through which the Russians made their way have an altitude of 3000 feet and lie between heights continually capped with snow. The roads were steep and narrow and the Russians made most of their marches at night so as to escape ambushes. There were steep cliffs to be overcome and stretches of territory to be traversed where the incline was so sharp that the soldiers had to fix their bayonets to their rifles and use them as alpenstocks.

The task of hauling supply trains over this territory was a tremendous one. The hardships of the invaders were multiplied by the scarcity of roads.

Fortunately for the Russians they met with little resistance. The Austrian soldiers posted on the western slopes of the Carpathians fled at the approach of the Russian vanguard. The invaders were accompanied by herds of Cossacks, and their feat in getting their horses up and down the steep mountain slopes has aroused the admiration of the empire.

It seems that the Austrians are abandoning eastern Hungary to its fate in order to co-operate with the Germans.

In descending the plains west of the Carpathians the Russians will find their greatest obstacles along the banks of the Tisza River, which is lined with marshland.

So far as known, there are no strong fortresses between the western foothills of the Carpathians and the Tisza River, but the country offers topographical obstacles which will tax the ingenuity of the Russian generals.



Corporal J. Bailey in a letter home ex-

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Bell Phone—Spruce 4305
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Bell Phone—Tioga 2142
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KAISER FREQUENTLY RELAXES FROM ROLE OF STERN WAR LORD

German Emperor's School-boy Spirit Prompts Him to Act and Speak Indiscreetly, Governess Writes.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A pen picture of Kaiser Wilhelm is contained in a book of memoirs just published by Miss Anne Topham, who for some years acted as English governess to the Kaiser's daughter. The "recollections" of Miss Topham contain, besides pictures of the Kaiser himself, a number of interesting stories of the Kaiser's court.

From the numerous stories and incidents in the book in which His Majesty figures it is possible to reconstruct a very graphic and by no means unattrac-

tive portrait of the ruler of Germany, alike in his function of monarch and his role of husband and parent.

The "papa" of the Princess is very much the Kaiser of high politics, alternately gushing and ferocious, always cocksure, and continually doing indiscreet things. Everybody around him is kept ever on the move, or ready to be on the move next moment; everyone with whom he comes into contact is expected to be as interested in everything as he is himself.

His son, the Crown Prince, is not more typically the tactless, hustling, grandiose yet childlike, earnest but superficial Hohenzollern than is the Kaiser. All things are plain to him, not excepting the mysterious ways of Providence; all excepting the suffragettes. He admits that he does not understand them.

Why, in heaven's name, do women want the vote? he asks, and he threatened one charming suffragist whom he met at Kiel, and who promised a suffragist invasion of Berlin, that if the Pankhurst section went to Germany, he would give them much worse than two days' detention in Holloway with newspapers to read and flowers to decorate their cells.

The Kaiser is not an altogether disagreeable person. Far from it. More than once he has paid tribute to the beauty and attraction of the English countryside; he has a poem of Kipling framed and hung in his room; his favor-

ite book as a boy was 'Frank Fairleigh'; he likes Dickens; he buys his horses in England or Ireland; he sends to London for his tea; he worships Reynolds and Gainsborough and Nelson.

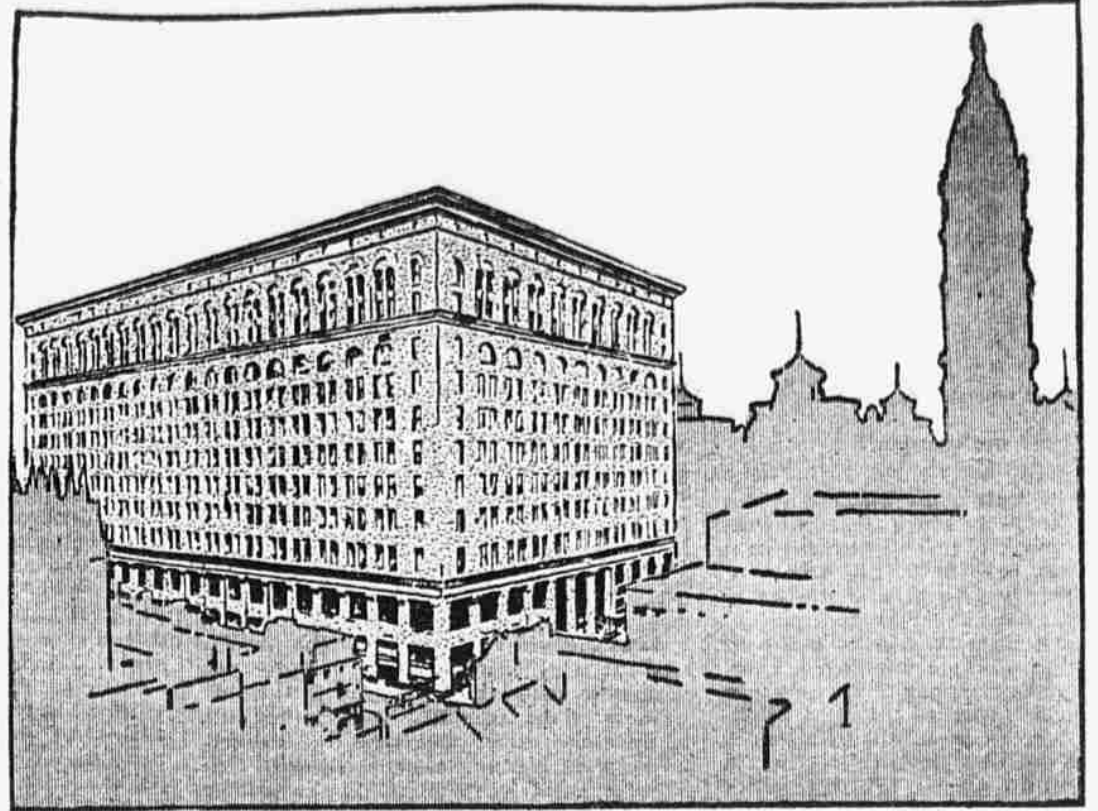
The Prussian spirit peeps out everywhere if we look at Wilhelm II. closely, despite the European (or English) gloss of gentleness. When Queen Alexandra and the German Empress were driven in Berlin the horses of their carriage were frightened by a salute of guns. The master of the horse was presented subsequently by the Kaiser to King Edward, who already knew the official very well. "Here's the man who made such a fearful blunder (Hut Sich Blamirt) with his horses," said the Kaiser, in presenting his humble servant. The significance of instances like this cannot be exaggerated. They are of essential barbarism, not of civilized Europe. That the Kaiser "means nothing" by them adds to their significance.

The schoolboyish side of the Kaiser, although it may at times embarrass needlessly the solemn and deserving person, one condemns less severely. Indeed, it is possible to be pleased by some of Miss Topham's stories of the mutual mischief of the Kaiser and his daughter. One day the Princess shocked her governess by making the "pop" of a champagne cork with her lips and cheeks, and then imitating the gurgle of the wine as it runs into a glass. "Whoever taught you these unladylike accomplishments?" asked the governess. "S-s-sh! It was 'papa'!" came the gleeful answer. "He can do it splendidly." And she gurgled again in the hope of development by long practice a talent equal to his.

Store Opens 8.30 A. M.

WANAMAKER'S

Store Closes 5.30 P. M.



The Grand Organ Plays Tomorrow at 9, 11 and 5:15

THE WANAMAKER STORE

Announces for Tomorrow:
Large Stocks Keep Selection Good
in the Sale of Bigelow Rugs

Even after a week of the busiest rug selling Philadelphia has ever known since our sale of Whittall rugs last year, sizes are almost as complete as at the start-off. This is proof of the magnitude of the purchase.

And in every size designs are in wide and beautiful variety and will be to the end, for every pattern is pleasing. Best of all,

Prices Are Exactly a Fourth Less Than
These Fine Rugs Regularly Sell For

Bigelow Ardebil Wilton Rugs			Bigelow Balkan Wilton Rugs		
22 1-2x36	3		27x36	14.50	
27x54	4.65		40x7.5	14.50	
36x63	7		6x9	25.75	
6x9	27.50		8.3x10.6	33.75	
8.3x10.6	40		9x12	37.50	
9x12	45				
Bigelow Daghestan Wilton Rugs			Bigelow Utopia Axminster Rugs		
27x54	4		18x36	1.30	
36x63	6.50		24x48	2	
40x7.5	13		30x60	2.75	
6x9	23.25		6x9	14.50	
8.3x10.6	33.75		8.3x10.6	22.50	
9x12	37.50		9x12	24	
Bigelow Arlington Rugs			Bigelow Electra Axminster Rugs		
36x63	14.50		18x36	95c	
6x9	16.75		27x60	1.85	
8.3x10.6	26.25		36x72	3	
9x12	28		8.3x10.6	16.50	
Bigelow Bagdad Wilton Rugs			Bigelow Middlesex Body Brussels Rugs		
36x63	55.25		6x9	12.25	
8.3x10.6	28		8.3x10.6	19.50	
9x12	32		9x12	21.75	
Bigelow Bagdad Brussels Rugs			Bigelow Puritan Wilton Rugs		
27x54	24.45		8.3x10.6	24.50	
40x7.5	8.50		9x12	27.50	
6x9	15				
8.3x10.6	22.50				
9x12	24.50				

The Sale is in the Rug Store, Fourth Floor, Market

JOHN WANAMAKER